

Linnaean authors and down to Müller. He discusses each work in a general way, without expressing any opinion about the merits of individual names used. He nowhere adopted *Coretus*. Now, the International Commission on Nomenclature has considered such cases in Opinion 5 of the Code. "A Pre-Linnaean name ineligible because of its publication prior to 1758, does not become eligible simply by being cited, or reprinted with its original diagnosis, after 1757. To become eligible under the Code, such names must be reinforced by adoption or acceptance by the author publishing the reprint." *Coretus* and all the rest of Adanson's names, as well as those of Tornefort, Klein and others mentioned by Bruguière, come under this ruling. If one name is accepted, many others must be. This would entail wholesale changes in nomenclature. I believe that any malacologist who looks into the matter will agree with me that *Coretus* cannot properly be dated from Bruguière, and that the name *as used by him* has "no significance in nomenclature."

Whether anyone who seeks to mislead zoologists in such matters is a "pest" is, of course, a matter of opinion. However, I am willing to withdraw the offending epithet, for, after all, it may be argued that every man has a right to his own views on nomenclature. To disagree with the International Commission Code may be thought antisocial, but it is hardly unethical. As I remarked in another connection (NAUTILUS 30:109): "Science is democratic; fool, lunatic and savant have the same consideration in nomenclature."—H. A. P.

GYRAULUS VERMICULARIS ALBOLINEATUS, new subspecies. Plate 6, fig. 3. This form differs from typical *vermicularis* only in the presence of a number of white lines on the last whorl parallel with the growth lines. On the type (largest) specimen there are eight of these lines. They suggest the sutures of an exfoliated specimen of a minute fossil nautiloid, but do not form partitions or apparently even internal calluses. The white lines are due to periodical changes in

pigmentation, not to accidental discoloration. The type measures 4 mm. in width. I obtained six specimens from the Weiser River at Starkey, Idaho, in 1930. They are in the University of Colorado Museum (No. 17475). It is interesting to note that a single specimen of *Lymnaea* (*Fossaria*) *obrussa* from the same locality exhibits the same characteristic.—JUNIUS HENDERSON.

SNAILS OF THE MARNOCK PLANTATION.—Among the effects of the late John K. Strecker was the manuscript of a paper, written in 1931, that described a visit to the old homestead of Gabriel Marnock in Bexar County, Texas. The paper is principally herpetological, and that part of it is to be published in *Copeia*. To save bibliographical confusion, it has seemed advisable to print here that which deals with shells. In connection with reptiles, amphibians, scorpions and centipedes, Strecker speaks of collecting "hundreds of snails including good series of *Holospira roemeri* Pfr. and *Microceramus texanus* Pilsbry," later writing: "Both days at least a third of our time was devoted to collecting snails, and in addition to the two species previously mentioned we obtained specimens of *Euglandina singleyana* W. G. Binney, *Helicina orbiculata* Say, *Bulimulus dealbatus mooreanus* W. G. Binney, *Praticolella berlandieriana* Moricand, *Polygyra mooreana* W. G. Binney, *Polygyra texasiana* Moricand, *Retinella indentata* Say, and some small Pupidae. The Marnock hill is very rocky and in many places is covered by growths of cedar, scrubby deciduous trees and shrubs, Opuntias and other flora. A number of goats get most of their subsistence on its slope and summit, and it is surprising that it is still inhabited by so many species of small native animals." In the nearby Helotes Creek were taken *Planorbis lentus* Say and *P. liebmanii* Dunker.

THE THOMAS BLAND COLLECTION OF AMERICAN LAND SHELLS.—Mr. L. P. Gratacap published in 1901<sup>1</sup> a catalogue of the Binney and Bland collection which had come into the possession of the American Museum of Natural History in